[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 29th May, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Lord Dufferin's Indian administration.

A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 26th May, writing from Calcutta, says that Lord Dufferin has bestowed no benefits on the people during his administration. On the contrary, he has added to their burdens. He has enhanced the salt tax and introduced a duty on petroleum, which will greatly press on the poorer classes. No great praise is due to Lady Dufferin for establishing the National Association with a view to providing female medical aid for native women, inasmuch as she has collected all the money for the purpose from natives themselves and has herself contributed only a nominal sum. She should have given one or two lakhs of rupees. It is believed that subscriptions are being collected in all places throughout the country with a view to giving feasts, letting off fireworks, and presenting addresses to Lord Dufferin at the time of his departure, but the proceeding is, in the opinion of the writer, quite unjustifiable.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The same.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 17th May, received on the 24th idem, publishes a picture in which Lord Dufferin is represented as an equestrian standing on the backs of two horses, called

Burma and the Frontier, which are running at full speed, and a boy, called Taxation, stands on his Lordship's head carrying a pair of scissors.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Non-attendance of Musalmáns at the Congress meeting at Lahore.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 26th May, is glad to say that not a single Musalmán attended the Congress meeting held at Lahore on the 19th idem, at which a long speech was made by Rája Rampál Singh. This is as it should be. The Musalmáns have nothing to do with the proceedings of Bengális and Hindús in connection with the Congress. It will be enough for them to keep aloof from Congress meetings with a view to showing that they have no sympathy with the movement. The Rája has gone to Agra from Lahore in order to hold a meeting there, and from there he goes to Aligarh for the same purpose.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The National Congress and the Musalmáns of Lucknow.

A Lucknow correspondent of the *Álam-i-Tasvír* (Cawnpore), of the 25th May, says that the discussion of the Congress question at Lucknow has not proved an unmixed evil, inasmuch as it has tended to create a wide-spread political enthusiasm among the people. The speeches made at the great anti-Congress meeting of the 6th May have convinced all classes, from the princes of the ex-Royal Oudh Family to chandu-smokers, of the mischievous character of the Congress, and they are to be found denouncing the movement even in their own houses. The only Musalmáns of Lucknow who are in favour of the Congress are Mr. Hamid Ali Khan, Mr. Rafiq, Mr. Nabiullah, Shekh Raza Hussain, and the editors of the *Oudh Punch* and the *Jubilee Paper*. They are hated by their co-religionists, and it is rumoured that some shop-keepers have discontinued selling things to them.

The same.

Another Lucknow correspondent of the same paper says that when a respectable Hindu pleader named Babu Sri Ram was lately passing through a street, some persons ran up to him and asked him in an angry tone what his name was. He was frightened and told them his name. They then said that

they had mistaken him for the National Congress, by which they apparently meant Pandit Ajodhya Nath. This incident, though unimportant in itself, clearly shows the state of the popular feeling, and it is high time that Government should take steps with a view to suppressing the movement; otherwise serious riots are sure to take place.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Opponents of the National Congress.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd May, says that the supporters of the National Congress are the best friends of Government. They agitate for the redress of popular grievances and the removal of the defects of the administration in order to prevent the growth of discontent among the people, which would be very injurious to the permanence of British rule in this country. The opponents of the Congress are enemies to Government, because they are endeavouring to set Hindús and Musalmáns by the ears. It is to be regretted that these men succeed in gaining the good will of officials and in obtaining titles.

The same.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 20th May, considers the National Congress a very useful movement for promoting the welfare of the people, and regrets to say that Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán and some leading Musalmáns of Calcutta have greatly weakened the noble cause by unwisely assuming a hostile attitude. If Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán reflects over the matter dispassionately, he is sure to find out his mistake.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Mr. Theodore Beck's attack on the National Congress.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 20th and 22nd May, gives an answer to the attack lately made by Mr. Theodore Beck on the National Congress through the columns of the *Pioneer*.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Enquiry into the causes of the poverty of the people.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th May, says that Lord Dufferin has ordered all Local Governments to enquire into the causes of the poverty of the people, particularly the agricultural classes. The Local Governments have been required to submit their reports as quickly as possible, as his Lordship

wishes to take some steps with a view to remedying the evil before his retirement. The measure shows his benevolence and sympathy with the people, and will do more than anything else to make his administration popular with the Indians. But it is to be regretted that the Viceroy has directed his attention to such an important subject on the eve of his departure. If such schemes are not introduced by the originators, they are often disregarded by those who follow. Lord Ripon could not, from want of leisure, carry out the proposals of the Education Commission regarding the encouragement of education among Muhammadans, but Lord Dufferin, too, has done nothing in that direction.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Examination of the female students of the Agra Medical School.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th May, received on the 28th idem, referring to the examination of the female students of the Agra Medical School, says that 28 girls appeared in the examination, of whom only 13 have passed. The unsatisfactory result of the examination is chiefly due to the circumstance that the Hindi books taught in the school are full of Arabic and English terms which girls cannot easily understand and remember. The system of instruction also appears to be faulty.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The Posford case.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd and 24th May, in commenting upon the Posford case, praises Sir Comer Petheram and Mr. Justice Tottenham of the Calcutta High Court for their condemnation of the proceedings of Mr. Posford, and hopes that Sir Steuart Bayley, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will not allow himself to be deceived by the misrepresentations of Anglo-Indian newspapers, but will take serious notice of Mr. Posford's misconduct in accordance with the recommendation of the High Court.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Abolition of the police-stations situated on the roads in the interior of the country.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 26th May, says that Government has abolished all police-stations situated on roads in the interior of the country, on the ground that all traffic is now

carried by railways. But the abolition of the police-stations is highly objectionable. The poorer classes still travel on foot, the hill tribes perform their pilgrimages in the same manner, and the traders called Banjaras carry their goods on bullocks. Only well-to-do persons travel by railway. Hence Government would do well to re-establish the police-stations on the old roads for the protection of the lives and property of travellers.

Circulation, 258 copies.

Ill-treatment of the Excise Muharrir by the Magistrate of Mainpuri.

A correspondent of the *Sárma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 24th May, complains that the Magistrate of Mainpuri severely beat Jamná Prasád, the Excise Muharrir, simply because the muharrir could not tell him from memory the names of all the liquor contractors. The writer considers the conduct of the Magistrate reprehensible, and hopes that the Local Government will make an enquiry into the matter.

Circulation, 200 copies.

European soldiers and prostitutes.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwá), of the 23rd May, adverting to the orders alleged to have been issued by the Government of India to district officers to provide a sufficient number of prostitutes for the soldiers of European regiments, strongly condemns the orders, and quotes the comments of the *Sentinel* newspaper on the subject.

Circulation, 432 copies.

A young Hindu widow convicted of having killed her illegitimate child at Nasírabad.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 21st May, says that on the 13th idem, at the court of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nasírabad, a young Hindu widow of the Brahman caste was convicted of having killed her illegitimate child soon after its birth in order to escape public disgrace. But she was sentenced only to four days' simple imprisonment. There is no doubt that the Magistrate was induced by the extenuating circumstances in the young widow's favour to show mercy to her, but such an inadequate punishment will tend to encourage such crime in future. The fact is that such scandals will not be put a stop to until Hindús see their way to remarrying their young widows.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 23rd May, complains

Cholera in the Hardá tahsíl.

that cholera has broken out in the interior of the Hardá tahsíl and that villagers have been falling victims to the disease, chiefly owing to want of proper treatment. The *Sudhá* urges that two or three phials of chlorodyne, peppermint, solution of camphor, and diluted sulphuric acid and small quantities of disinfectants should be supplied to each village throughout the province, accompanied by a paper containing the necessary instructions for their use. The cost of the medicines and the disinfectants would not exceed Rs. 10, and this money could be easily contributed by the village local board or the zamindár of the village or realised from the people by subscription. Moreover, in the paper containing the instructions for the use of these medicines and disinfectants the people should be told to drink pure water, keep their houses and the village clean, and abstain from using unwholesome food. The *Sudhá* hopes that the Chief Commissioner will give the subject his best attention.

LEGISLATION.

Circulations, 100 copie.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 25th May, says

Debtors Act.

that professional money-lenders highly disapprove of the Debtors Act and now think twice before they make an advance to any person. The money-lenders of Bombay intend to submit a memorial to Government against the measure. Every unprejudiced man must approve of the exemption of women from liability to imprisonment in execution of civil court decrees, but the exemption of men was an ill-advised measure, and trade is sure to suffer from it in a large degree.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 25th May, says

Alleged ill-treatment of one Nánne Khán by the Rámpur Darbár.

that one Nanne Khán, a native of Rámpur, having been frightened by the high-handedness of the Darbár, left Rámpur with the discontented relatives of the Nawáb and took up his abode at Moradabad and lived there on friendly terms with them. The establishment of the Council

and the appointment of Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán as the head of the Judicial Department led him to think that security of life and property was restored at Rámpur and induced him to return home. As soon as the Nawáb heard of his return, His Highness ordered the City Police-Inspector to chastise him. He was arrested by the Inspector on the 16th May and taken before the Nawáb next day. He was rebuked and threatened for his friendship to the discontented princes and then taken to the police-station, where he was tied to a stand and subjected to 500 strokes of the whip. Four men had to be employed to carry out the sentence. The man became senseless after he had received only a few strokes, but of course he was not released until the full sentence had been carried out. It is almost needless to say that when he was removed from the stand, he was more dead than alive and still lies in a precarious state. It has now been proposed to accuse and convict him of all the thefts and murders that have lately occurred at Rámpur and then to sentence him to death or a long term of imprisonment. The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* is of opinion that he had better be condemned to the gallows in order that he may escape lifelong misery and persecution. It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that such high-handedness and tyranny should prevail at Rámpur even under the administration of a Council. The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* is afraid that affairs in that State are not likely to be placed on a satisfactory footing until Europeans are appointed to the Council. Many persons have left Rámpur owing to the prevalence of misrule there and taken up their abode at Moradabad and other places in British territory.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 21st May, says that the Postmaster-General has reduced the number of peons at the Benares city post-office, dispensing with the services of four peons. The measure will effect no material saving, while it will greatly interfere with the proper performance of the work at the post-office.

Circulation, 2,000 copies.

Reduction of peons at the city post-office, Benares.

Concessions recommended for postal officials.

The same paper of the 28th May says that when a railway official goes home on leave, he gets a free railway pass. It is to be hoped that the higher postal authorities will move the Government of India to show such indulgence also to postal officials; they should receive a free railway pass when they go home on leave, and they should be also granted money-orders free of commission, if they wish to remit money for the support of their families.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 2,000 copies.

Public meeting held at Partabgarh in connection with the movement for the protection of kine.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 28th May, says that a large public meeting was held at Partabgarh in connection with the movement for the protection of kine. Among the men present at the meeting were Mr. C. Chapman, the Deputy Commissioner of Partabgarh; Mr. R. Lewis, the District Engineer; Rája Ajit Singh, the talukdar of Partabgarh; Ráe Madho Prasad Singh, the talukdar of Dalippur; Pandit Shám Narayan, the Subordinate Judge of Partabgarh; Bábu Gopal Chandra Chakrabarti, the Munsif; Pandit Kishan Lál Misra, the Vice-President of the District and Municipal Boards; Mr. Abid Husain; Mr. Nur Muhammad; Mr. Muhammad Azam, and Hakim Muhammad Fazl-ullah. Mr. C. Chapman was unanimously voted to the chair. The Madrasi Swami, the Secretary to the Cow Memorial Fund Committee, Allahabad, made a speech appealing to Hindús and Musalmáns to endeavour to put a stop to cow-slaughter. Then the Chairman addressed the meeting. He praised the Swami for his efforts, expressed his concurrence with him as to the necessity for the protection of kinē, and said that kine were not killed in England for food and that the protection of kine would be very beneficial to this country.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Reduction of heavy marriage expenses among natives.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 25th May, regrets to say that some classes of natives spend more money on the marriages of their children than they can afford, and are consequently becoming poorer and poorer every day.

As they are themselves unable to put a stop to the evil, Government had better interfere and save them from ruin.

Circulation, 258 copies.

The *Súrma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 24th May, says that at 1 P.M. on the 16th idem a fire broke out in a timber and bamboo shop near the fort at Agra. As a strong wind was blowing at the time, all the shops at the place were soon in flames. The municipal officials worked hard in checking the conflagration. The station-master showed great bravery and courage in saving the lives of two women who were shut up in a house by fire. He went to the top of the house and assisted the women in getting out of the house by a rope. The police officials cannot be too highly blamed for their behaviour on the occasion. A Muhammadan sub-inspector of police, accompanied by some constables, appeared when the fire was at its height, but they rendered no assistance. The sub-inspector took his seat in a neighbouring hut and frequently threw water on his face and feet in order to cool himself, while the constables stood by as indifferent spectators. The city inspector of police went to the conflagration at 5 P.M. when he was told that the Magistrate himself was about to arrive. The fire was not fully extinguished till next morning, and the value of the property destroyed has been estimated at Rs. 55,000. The fire-engine did not work properly owing to want of water. The police officials should have gathered together as many water-carriers as they could and made them provide water. The Municipal Board should obtain one or two pumps for drawing water from wells, which would be of great use on such occasions.

A fire at Agra.

Circulation, 883 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd May, complains that at Agra carts are overloaded by the drivers, and that the oxen are most cruelly beaten by them, if the animals cannot draw the carts properly. The misconduct of the drivers is a criminal offence, and therefore the Municipal Board and the police officials should give their attention to the subject.

Ill-treatment of cart-oxen by the drivers.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	Adlb-i-Alam ...	Muradábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hádi Husain.	May 14th ...	May 24th ...	140 copies.
2	Agrá Akhbár ...	Agrá ...	" ...	" ...	Tajammu-l-Husain,	" 21st ...	" " ...	200 "
3	Akhbár-i-Alam ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 22nd ...	" 25th ...	63 "
4	Akhbár-i-Chunár ...	Chunár ...	" ...	" ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	" " ...	" 27th ...	215 "
5	Alam-i-Nasir ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	" 25th ...	" " ...	200 "
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	" 22nd & 26th,	" 24th & 28th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
7	Almas Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 21st ...	" 23rd ...	85 copies.
8	Amir-i-Akhbár ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	" ...	Amir Alí ...	" 24th ...	" 29th ...	
9	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Chandan Lál ...	" 19th ...	" 24th ...	160 "
10	Atid ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Ahmad Alí ...	" 25th ...	" 27th ...	240 "
11	Bidyá Sudhá ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí ...	" ...	Mihir Chand ...	" " ...	" 28th ...	100 "
12	Bidyá Ratan ...	Benares ...	" ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 21st & 28th,	" 23rd & 29th,	2,000 "
13	Bushá-i-Hind ...	Muradábád ...	Urdú ...	" ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	" 21st ...	" 24th ...	
14	Bushá-i-Ghazal ...	Bareilly ...	" ...	" ...	Thákur Prasád ...	" 20th ...	" 28th ...	250 "
15	Bushá-i-Rozgár ...	Bijnor ...	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 21st ...	" 23rd ...	425 "
16	Gulshan-i-Gush ...	Bulandshahr ...	" ...	" ...	Nirotam Dás ...	" 22nd ...	" 24th ...	
17	Hádi-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	" ...	" ...	Sadaru-l-dín ...	" 13th ...	" 25th ...	400 "
18	Hindustán ...	[illegible] ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	" 22nd to 27th,	" 23rd to 28th,	181 "

19	*Jaipur Gazette*	Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	„	23rd	„	26th	100	„
20	*Jalwa-i-Ilmí*	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Khalíl	„	25th	„	29th	130	„
21	*Kiránah*	Lucknow	„	„	Muhammad Yáqúb	„	7th & 21st	„	23rd & 24th,	250	„
22	*Khabí Patrikú*	Benares	Hindí-Urdú	„	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	„	25th	„	28th	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).	
23	*Khayrú Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdú	„	Rudra Prasád	„	24th	„	„		
24	*Khurshíd-i-Alfáq*	Pilibhít	„	„	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	„	21st	„	25th	200	„
25	*Mahbúb-i-Qulúb*	Lucknow	„	„	Ghulám Muhammad,	„	22nd	„	24th	200	„
26	*Madhu-i-Nár*	Cawnpore	„	„	Durgá Prasád	„	26th	„	29th	47	„
27	*Munshí-ul-Fuzlá*	Rámpur	„	„	Muhammad Razá	„	24th	„	„	150	„
28	*Núr-i-Nazar*	Sujner	„	„	Karímu-l-lah	„	21st	„	25th	250	„
29	*Nigáh-i-Ibrat*	Agrá	„	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khán	„	20th	„	24th	100	„
30	*Nayyar-i-Azam*	Moradábád	„	Weekly	Amjad Alí	„	21st	„	25th	180	„
31	*Nayyar-i-Akhbár*	Etáwah	„	Bi-weekly	Rúhu-l-lah Khán	„	24th & 28th,	„	26th & 29th,	180	„
32	*Nayyar-i-Hind*	Moradábád	„	Weekly	Avtár Krishn	„	7th & 15th,	„	28th	250	„
33	*Rahbar-i-Agrá*	Agrá	„	„	Jamná Dás Biswás	„	7th, 15th & 23rd.	„	24th & 28th,	385	„
34	*Rahnamá-i-Mulk*	Moradábád	„	„	Fahímu-l-dín	„	18th & 25th,	„	23rd & 28th,	100	„
35	*Rahnamá-i-Amán*	Cawnpore	„	„	Abdu-l-Hamíd	„	26th	„	29th	306	„
36	*Rájya Bodhí*	Hardá	Maráthí-English.	„	Báxudeva Bháskar	„	23rd	„	24th	400	„
37	*Oudh Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	„	23rd to 29th,	„	23rd to 29th,	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	
38	*Oudh Punch*	Lucknow	„	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	„	17th	„	24th	450 copies.	
39	*Pratáp Samáchár*	Allahábád	Hindí	„	Dewakí Nandan	„	28th	„	28th	500	„
40	*Rafiq-i-Akhbár*	Benares	Urdú	„	Ghulám Husain	„	21st	„	25th	200	„
41	*Rahbar*	Moradábád	„	„	Partáb Kishun	„	20th	„	26th		
42	*Rájpútáná Gazette*	Ajmere	Hindí-Urdú	„	Murád Alí	„	21st	„	23rd	432	„

(49)

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1868.	1868.	
43	*Rain Prabhát* ...	Ratlam ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	May 17th ...	May 25th ...	120 copies.
44	*Rozinah* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Bi-weekly ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 27th ...	113 „
45	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Baushi Dhar ...	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	160 „
46	*Shola-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Jamná Prasád ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 27th ...	98 „
47	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Maráthí Hindí	„ ...	Lakshman Anant ...	„ 23rd ...	„ „ ...	200 „
48	*Surma-i-Roujnír* ...	Agrá ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Ifrat Husain ...	„ 24th ...	„ 24th ...	253 „
49	*Sarir-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Razá ...	„ „ ...	„ 29th ...	137 „
50	*Tamaunái* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Púran Chand ...	„ „ ...	„ 27th ...	125 „
51	*Tátí-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	286 „
52	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí-English.	„ ...	Balwant Káshí Náth,	„ „ ...	„ 26th ...	130 „

ALLAHABAD:
The 2nd June, 1868.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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SELECTIONS

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 5th June, 1888.

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